FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION ENDS; KULIKOV DEPARTS

LD231830 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 23, (MTI) -- The Military Council of the United Armed Forces held a meeting in Budapest May 20 and 23 under the chairmanship of Victor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

All members of the Military Council attended -- military delegations of Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish People's Army, the Army of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, and the Czechoslovak People's Army. Present were generals and officers of the leading bodies attached to the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces.

With regard to the current international situation and the resolutions of the recent meetings of the Warsaw Treaty political consultative body and of the Committee of National Defence Ministers, the Military Council examined issues of the United Command's activity to further effect the combat force of the United Armed Forces. The participants of the meeting adopted coordinated recommendations over the issues examined.

The deliberations of the Military Council took place in a constructive working spirit and in an atmosphere of comradeship, friendship and mutual understanding.

Victor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the United Armed forces -- accompanied by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the United Armed Forces -- and his delegation left Budapest Thursday. They were seen off by Colonel General Istvan Olah, minister of national defence, and members of the Military Council of the Hungarian Ministry of National Defense.

Soviet Reportage on Session

For a Moscow IZVESTIYA report on the results of the routine session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact, see the Communist Relations section of the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CEMA SESSION ON CIVIL AVIATION HELD 20-23 MAY

AU232026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Civil Aviation was held in Sofia from 20 through 23 May 1985. During the session, opinions and experience were exchanged on the main issues of multilateral cooperation in this field. A protocol signed today confirms the adoption of a plan of scientific-technological cooperation for the 1986-1990 period. It deals with issues on perfecting civil avaiation operations, as well as with flight safety and norms for standardizing technical services to aircrafts.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1930 GMT on 22 May reports: "On 22 May Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received the leaders of the delegations participating in the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Civil Aviation. Matters pertaining to cooperation in the area of civil aviation were discussed."]

GDR REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD240553 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Vienna, 23 May (ADN) -- The Vienna MBFR netotiations were resumed on Thursday. At the start of the 36th round, Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, said, on behalf of the socialist countries, there was every reason to recall the lessons of the events of 40 years ago. Peace gained at such great sacrifices at that time was today, through no fault of the socialist states, more in jeopardy than ever. Hence, the danger of a war had to be fought irrespective of all differences. It was in this spirit that the Warsaw Pact states conducted all the disarmament negotiations.

Their willingness for dialogue, above all disarmament dialogue aiming at success, while observing the principles of equality and mutual security, had been affirmed only recently at the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact in the Polish capital. The latest appeal of the Soviet party and state leadership to all the peoples, parliaments and governments, which was wholeheartedly supported by the GDR pointed in the same direction.

This appeal was specifically directed at the participants in the Vienna negotiations and called for immediate measures in order to achieve mutually acceptable agreements. It was with this intention that the socialist states entered the new round of negotiations.

Ambassador Wieland recalled that the two sides had agreed 12 years ago on the mandate for these negotiations, to achieve urgent steps for the reduction of military confrontation in central Europe. However, since then the negotiations had been accompanied, not by a reduction of weapons arsenals, but by their increase. The proposal of the socialist countries of 14 February this year was likely to lead the Vienna negotiations onto fruitful tracks.

This proposal provides for an agreement that fixes, as a first step, a reduction of troops and armaments of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union by 20,000 men and the United States by 13,000 men and which subsequently places the obligation on all the participants not to increase armed forces and armaments in this region.

All the questions by the Western side concerning this draft agreement had meanwhile been answered. Leading Western politicians have commented approvingly on the draft.

The negotiating table would now have to show, the GDR ambassador said, whether the West was prepared to agree to the introduction of uncomplicated and practical measures aimed at reduction.

INVESTIGATION OF AGCA ALLEGATIONS ENDS

AU231929 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- The chief prosecuting magistracy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria announced that the preliminary investigation of the slanderous allegations of Mehmet Ali Agca about Bulgarian nationals have participated in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II has been completed. The investigation materials and the conclusion of the Chief Investigation Department have been handed over to the Sofia town prosecuting magistracy.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU232044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A protocol on talks between the Bulgarian Ministry of Production and Trade With Consumer Goods and the Soviet Ministry of Trade delegation visiting Bulgaria, was signed in Sofia today. A draft agreement was discussed and scientific-technological cooperation between the two ministries for the 1986-1990 period.

The protocol envisages an increase in the exchange of goods and an expansion in scientific-technological cooperation that includes joint development of subjects connected with perfecting research in the sector of consumer demands and in connection with the efficient development of the trade network. The two ministries will expand their cooperation in the use of electronic-computer equipment in connection with the operation of trade processes.

DZHAGAROV VISITS ROME, MEETS ANDREOTTI

AU221913 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Rome, May 22 (correspondent of BTA) -- Mr Georgi Dzhagarov, vice-president of the State Council, who is presently in Rome leading a Bulgarian delegation attending the celebrations on the occasion of the day of the Slavonic alphabet and the Bulgarian education and culture, had a meeting today with Mr. Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs.

The personal greetings of the president of Bulgaria's State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, were extended to Mr. Allessandro Pertini, president of the Republic, to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and to Mr. Andreotti.

During the talks, which passed in a sincere atmosphere, they discussed some topical issues concerning the relations between Bulgaria and Italy and the prospects for their development.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, OFFICIALS BEGIN TALKS

Relations Previewed

LD231221 Prague CTK in English 1040 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Prague May 23 (CTK) -- French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas flew on here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, at the invitation of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who came to meet his guest at the airport.

The visit of Roland Dumas is the first by a French foreign minister to Czechoslovakia in 19 years, since that of Couve de Murville in June 1966. It confirms the possibility of conducting political dialogue on a high level and maintaining it with mutual visits. So far this dialogue has taken place mostly in Paris, during the stays of high Czechoslovak state representatives. Premier Lubomir Strougal went to France in 1975. In the same year also Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visited France. During his second visit to France in 1984, he brought there a message from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak for an improvement of relations. Their slackening has been overcome in recent years when France has been taking an active part in the dialogue between the socialist and Western countries.

Difference of views on such important issues as the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe can hardly be ignored in the forthcoming talks. However, it is also possible to proceed from close stances on some international problems, such as the situation in Central America or the Middle East. Czechoslovakia also appreciates France's refusal to take part in the U.S. program of space militarization.

An unsolved bilateral issue burdening also political relations is mutual trade exchange the volume of which satisfies neither of the two sides. France is sixth in Czechoslovakia's exchanges with developed capitalist states, after the FRG, Austria, Britain, Switzerland and Italy. This situation is now improving, after last year's visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to Paris where both sides expressed their resolve to increase mutual trade.

Chnoupek, Dumas Open Talks

LD231438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Talks between Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, began in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. During a businesslike and constructive conversation they exchanged views on Czechoslovak-French relations and on opportunities for their further development.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that despite differences in social systems, the CSSR attaches great importance to relations with France. This was determined not only by the traditions of mutual contacts in the past and during the joint fight against fascism, but mainly by the fact that without France it is impossible truly and permanently to solve the pressing questions of European security and cooperation between East and West.

Roland Dumas described his visit to the CSSR and his negotiations with Czechoslovak representatives as an important impulse for opening a new stage in efforts to improve bilateral relations.

The two ministers praised the revitalization of political contacts and political dialogue between the CSSR and France. They expressed support for further development of contacts in all spheres of mutual interest along both government and parliamentary lines, as well as at a nongovernment level and at the level of social organizations. They described the annual consultations between the ministries of the two countries as a tested tool of political dialogue.

The two ministers agreed that so far the results achieved in economic cooperation do not reflect the level of development and opportunities of the economic potentials of the two states. They also discussed the opportunities for deepening economic contacts, particularly through production cooperation, cooperation in exporting investment projects to third markets, and other modern forms. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the cultural dialogue between the two countries and pointed to the opportunities of broadening it.

Husak, Strougal Receive Dumas

LD231718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Today at Prague Castle Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas, who arrived for an official visit to the CSSR. During the reception it was jointly stated that tradictional long-term relations exist between the two countries. Their activation in the recent past, which creates good prerequisites for further development of relations and cooperation in all areas of joint interest, was pointed out.

During an exchange of opinions on the current international situation the significance and usefulness of political dialogue on all key problems of the present day was emphasized, as was the vital need to make every effort to improve the international atmosphere and for the preservation of world peace.

Roland Dumas was also received at the Hrzan Palace today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. In a conversation covering a wide range of questions, both representatives emphasized that the favorable development of political and cultural relations must be consistently supplemented by a deepening of economic cooperation. They evaluated some proposals whose implementation would contribute to a faster growth of the exchange of goods between the CSSR and France.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES PRICE POLICY PRINCIPLES

LD231304 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 22 May 85

[Commentary by Vlasitimil Boura, first deputy director of the Federal Price Office, on the principles of the CSSR's price policy -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The CSSR is a small country. Its 15 million citizens contribute only 0.5 percent to the total world population and 1.5 percent to the world industrial production. Therefore it is not, and cannot be, isolated from foreign influences and must be able to respond to them flexibly in order to maintain the social and other benefits for its people that were so hard to win.

Two-thirds of Czechoslovak foreign trade is with the socialist countries and one-third with nonsocialist countries. For this reason every price increase on the capitalist market directly and negatively influences our internal economy.

It is precisely in such periods that the importance of long-term economic agreements between the socialist countries -- CEMA members -- demonstrates itself most convincingly. This was apparent immediately following the first price explosion on the world markets in October 1973 when the USSR -- our biggest supplier of all fuel-power sources and other raw materials, such as iron ore, cotton, and so on, confirmed the validity of a previously concluded agreement that stated that the USSR would not export to us on the basis of valid world prices, but on the basis of their averages for the previous 5-year period, ignoring market fluctuations and speculative influences. The CSSR has also succeeded in neutralizing a significant part of the negative external influences through active measures in the internal economy. In comparison with 1970, retail prices grew by 20.6 percent by 1984. This amounts to an annual increase of less than 0.5 percent. Few countries can boast of such a low increase in retail prices. At the same time, in the last 15 years personal consumption has grown by 45 percent and material social consumption has more than doubled. The real income of the population grew by more than half.

The permanent care the CSSR devotes to the material and cultural standards of the people is reflected also in the fact that in the last 30 years the nominal income of the population has grown 4.5 times, from Kcs90 billion in 1954 to more than Kcs400 billion in 1984. In the same 30-year period the living costs of our citizens went up by only 14 percent.

Now the profit made by enterprises is no longer pocketed by factory-owners and bankers, but is an important financial source of the state enabling it to maintain the price levels of the population's basic living necessities through subsidies made by the state budget to retail prices. In this way their relative stability is maintained.

For example, when a housewife buys Kcs100 worth of foodstuffs, the state subsidizes her shopping basket with an average of Kcs23 through the state budget, that is, by almost one-quarter. The prices of certain goods, such as rolls and white bread, pork lard, edam cheese, and some others, are the same as they were in 1937, that is, almost 50 years ago. The prices of some other goods have gone up only insignificantly. For example, wheat flour, rye-wheat bread, sugar, pasta, and so on. In this context let me recall that in 1937 the average monthly wage was Kcs764 and now it is almost 4 times more -- in 1984 it amounted to Kcs2,837.

I would also like to emphasize that what we are talking about is not some sort of total rigidity of prices. In fulfilling the CPCZ's economic policy, state bodies resort to adjusting retail prices -- both up and down -- in such cases where material measures are inadequate and prices must make a contribution to the desired adjustment of demand and offer on the internal market. When this concerns foodstuffs, such as, recently, meat or nonalcholic drinks, then incomes are also adjusted -- particularly for families with children, old age pensioners, low-paid categories of citizens, and so on.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS TO CONVENE 10-11 JUNE

AU231103 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 May 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Presidiums of the two CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers convened yesterday in Prague under their chairmen, Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes. They discussed in accordance with the Law on Federal Assembly Agenda, proposals for the election of the CSSR president. Furthermore, they resolved to convene the 19th joint session of the two chambers on 10 and 11 June 1985. The program will include the final state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for the year 1984, and the report of the CSSR Supreme Court and the CSSR prosecutor general on the state of socialist legality.

DAILY ELABORATES ON RADIO MARTI ACTIVITIES

AU231055 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 May 85 p 7

[Boris Latta commentary in the "On the Margin" column: "Tool of Subversion Against Cuba"]

[Text] The Radio Marti broadcasting station began its "activities" 20 May in Florida. Its name could perhaps suggest that this broadcasting station has a progressive orientation. However, the very fact that it is located in Florida and that its sponsors sit in Washington disproves this impression, which at the first glance could seem possible. And its name? It merely rounds off the heckling nature of the broadcasting station, which was provocatively named by its spiritual fathers after the Cuban national hero Jose Marti. With the setting up of the broadcasting station, the American continent received its Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. This time the aim is to disseminate among the Cuban population distrust in their government and in the socialist system Cuba has been building for 25 years. Cuba has become the target of increased ideological subversion, subversion similar to that which the United States has been carrying out for decades against the European socialist countries. However, Mr Speakes, White House press secretary, calls the spouting of lies and semitruths "objective, balanced reports," in keeping with the vocabulary used by his bread-givers.

The existence of Radio Marti affirms the fact that the White House always has a destructive element at hand whenever even the smallest prospects of a solution crop up on the horizon (in this instance we have in mind issues of a bilateral U.S.-Cuba character). Naturally, nobody is claiming that Cuban-American relations have been good in the past. Despite this, the two sides recently achieved several bilateral agreements, above all thanks to Cuba's initiative. The setting up of the heckling broadcasting station has, deplorably, turned these agreements into valueless pieces of paper.

In the recent period the setting up of Radio Marti was yet another step undertaken by Washington on the path of attempts to blunt the effort of the people on the Latin American continent to hold on to their own political orientation and to decide on their own fate without interference from abroad.

The United States announced 3 weeks ago its discriminatory measures against Nicaragua, aimed at destroying the Sandinist revolution. As the course of events later showed, it has remained isolated in its activities. It can be presumed that, as in the past, in this instance, too, the U.S. plans against Cuba will miss their target: Radio Marti broadcasting station will not break the Cuban people.

JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS RADIO MARTI

LD231031 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists has resolutely condemned the activity of the so-called Radio Jose Marti station broadcasting from U.S. territory. A statement issued in Prague today notes that its broadcasts exacerbate tension in an already explosive region of Latin America and the Caribbean. This propaganda aggression amounts to interfering in Cuban internal affairs and violating its sovereignty. The democratic journalists of the world therefore appeal to the United Nations Organization, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Organization of American States to condemn the activity of this inflammatory station as an act of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO HUNGARY DENIED

AU231243 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 May 85 p 7

["SE"-signed interview with Sandor Szur, "representative of Hungarian tourism in Prague": "To Hungary Without Changes"; date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is MLADA FRONTA introduction]

[Text] Rumors were recently circulating among the public that travel to the Hungarian People's Republic would be possible only on invitation. Because, so the rumor went, this was to be a measure by the Hungarian side, we were interested in the position of the representative of Hungarian tourism in Prague, Sandor Szur:

[Szur] No measures restricting Czechoslovak citizens' travel to Hungary have come into force and no such measures are being prepared. The existing regulations continue to be valid. For those travelling with a travel agency, for example, these regulations permit an unlimited number of trips to the Hungarian People's Republic. Individual tourists will travel under the same conditions as last year.

["SE"] Do those interested in traveling to the Hungarian People's Republic still have a chance of obtaining accommodation in the high season?

[Szur] The Hungarian Travel Agency [IBUSZ] offices in Kaprova Street in Prague and in Bratislava offer high season accommodation in private homes at Lake Balaton. There are vacant rooms at our spas and we will also ensure accommodation for individuals in Budapest and for tourists in transit through Hungary.

["SE"] And what about prices?

[Szur] The exchange rate of the Koruna vis-a-vis the forint has become more favorable at the end of last year. Today, a koruna is worth two forints. All services booked in Czechoslovak travel agencies and in IBUSZ offices are paid for in korunas. The full forint allocation can thus be retained for free use in Hungary.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE

LD231528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] In Prague today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed topical issues of Czechosolvak-Soviet cooperation.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SFRY'S VLAJKOVIC

LD151826 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in connection with his appointment to the office.

MINISTERS DISCUSS BUDGET, MODIFY PROPERTY LAW

LD231935 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- At its Thursday [23 May] session the Council of Ministers discussed a report by the minister of finance on the execution of the 1984 state budget and decided to submit it to the parliament. The government authorized the minister of finance to make available the report on the experiences of financial-economic checks made last year, to the members of parliament.

The government modified a law on immovable property in state ownership. In an effort to increase company independence, the law leaves it to the enterprises managing state property to decide whether they wish to keep or transfer rights on such property.

OFFICIALS SPEAK AT VARIOUS ELECTION RALLIES

Marothy: Socialist Integration

LD222209 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpt] We report on the election rallies held today. In Bekescsaba the speakers at the rally were Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy prime minister, and Gyorgy Mark, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary. We now recall the speeches:

[Begin Marothy recording] A characteristic feature of our age is that the external links of national economies are continually strengthened and the international division of labor is becoming more widespread. This process is also necessary to the socialist countries. Owing to our development and the present situation in the world, it is in the fields of the economy, science, and technology that closer cooperation and coordination is needed. This cooperation has always been a decisive source of development. Without it we could hardly have reached the current level of development.

Instead of going into a long list, I shall at this point give only well-known examples, such as the Danube iron works that was built under Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, the fraternity and friendship pipelines, which were the fruits of a joint enterprise of the socialist countries, and the energy and electricity network, which is unique even in European terms. One of the most outstanding examples of the profound economic ties is the Paks nuclear power station built with Soviet help and in which several socialist countries participated as contractors.

We can also recall the economic practice of our everyday life. We obtain 50 percent of our country's energy and raw material needs from the socialist countries -- first and foremost from the USSR. The socialist countries secure more than half the people's economy's imports of machinery and industrial consumer goods and about 40 percent of the materials and semifinished goods. And as far as Hungarian exports are concerned, 95 percent of the buses, 92 percent of the products of shipbuilding, 80 percent of the vehicle components and agricultural machines, and 63 percent of the pharmaceutical products are exported to the socialist countries. The proportion of shoes, knitwear, and other products exported to the socialist countries is of a similar magnitude.

The summit meeting of the leaders of the CEMA countries in 1984 helped to increase socialist integration. This designated the main aims of our cooperation as the discovery of extra resources, the acceleration of technical progress, and the modernization and continuous renewal of the production system.

The attainment of these goals will -- in the long-term -- also lay the foundations for a further increase in living standards.

Dear comrades, the present era is a change of history in the economic life of our countries. These years are the years of transition to a new intensive growth course, not just in our country, but also in the USSR and in other socialist countries. On this course, representing numerous common problems and tasks, every country presses forward in step with and at a rate dependant on their own historic traditions, national peculiarities, and economic, geographic, and other conditions. They adjust according to these factors their planning and economic system, improve administration, and shape the structure of production and products. This renewal may fill us Hungarians with justified hopes, because cooperation developed on this basis is suitable both to our common interests and to our own national interests.

If we survey the cooperation and common progress of the socialist countries with these 40 years in mind, then the curve of this progress is clearly visible. It represents primarily one of the main sources and a secure pillar of the progress of our society and economy. Without this we could hardly boast of having progressed from a backward agricultural country to an industrial country with an agriculture that is of world standard. Without this we could hardly have survived with relatively little loss the trials of recent years. We therefore serve our interests, as well as those of the community of socialist countries, if we continue to do everything to raise the standard of our own work and our common work, and to deepen our cooperation. [applause] [end recording]

Mark: Minority Participation

LD222035 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- An election rally at Bekescsaba, southeast Hungary, was addressed Wednesday by Gyorgy Mark, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary and mp candidate on the national list of the Patriotic People's Front.

"The national minority population of the country, who together with their fellow Hungarian citizens, are taking part in deciding every important question affecting the country's fate, was actively involved in the preparation of the elections. We consider this participation natural as we are living in a common country, and are working for the realization of our joint wishes and aims together with the Hungarian population," said Gyorgy Mark.

"It is [words indistinct] among the minority population, and has been proved by the recent national minority congresses, that there are no tensions and conflicts in everyday life. The principal achievement of our national minority policy is that the economic, political and cultural equality of the minorities is observed in practice. The national minorities have the freedom to use their native tongue, and foster and develop cultural traditions and values. The political mood of the national minorities living in Hungary is exemplary, they are loyal to the socialist society and note with reassurance and satisfaction the achievements of the national minority policy," stressed Gyorgy Mark.

Hamori: Youth Support

LD222025 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ (Communist Youth Union) Central Committee, addressed an election rally in Gyor Wednesday.

By way of introduction he stated that young people in Hungary in general are ready for action and have a creative will.

"The complicated atmosphere of the 1980s, burdened with contradictions, has caused uncertainty in the minds of many young people. Our generations have no direct, personal experience of the semi-feudal and capitalist Hungary, the war and not even of the era of the personality cult. The fact that these generations have been saved from suffering, from extreme situations and events is undoubtedly fortunate for them. However, they were robbed of the experiences which could assist them in finding the correct conduct in difficult situations. The majority of Hungary's young people accept and support our social targets. Our generation takes an active part in the formation and implementation of our social programme.

"Despite the favourable general view, we have to recognize unfavourable details. Political and social inactivity, dejection and standing aside can often be found among young people. Recognizing our problems here and the contradictions in the world, ideological-political doubts develop in the minds of many a young person. Therefore, all this hinders the identification of the young generation with socialism. Questions are more frequently raised and answers expected. Therefore, there is a need for an attractive picture of the future, which also includes tasks that test the strength of the young generation," stated Csaba Hamori.

"Every generation has to recognize that the development of values does not keep pace with economic and social development."

In conclusion the KISZ CC first secretary pointed out: "The conflict of generations was a frequently mentioned subject a little while ago. The debate has recently calmed down. Every citizen, regardless of age and sex, has his share in the implementation of our common targets. Working for our aims and progress either as a member of the people's leading force, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, or as a non-member everybody strengthens our policy of alliance, which has united all strata of society in a people's front over the past three decades. [no closing quotation mark as received]

SARLOS PARTICIPATES IN PRIESTS PEACE RALLY

LD231523 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A priests' peace rally has been held at the city hall in Budapest. At the meeting the tasks of the church organizations and the Hungarian peace movement were discussed. The rally was addressed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the party Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly.

NEW FORMS OF ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT EVALUATED

AU221217 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 May 85 p 3

[Katalin Bossanyi article: "Conflicts of Interest -- at the Midpoint -- the Experience of New Forms of Enterprise Management"]

[Text] We have now reached half-time in switching to new forms of enterprise management in industry. Originally, the enterprises were to have worked out their positions by the end of April, but since the Ministry of Industry's preliminary classification was delayed because of complex and wide-ranging harmonization activity, this deadline was not regarded rigidly either. Thus, a comprehensive picture of the views of units engaged in economic activity had evolved in general terms by the middle of May.

This is not only instructive, it also calls for some mediation and joint thinking. The position of those engaged in economic activity clearly reflects economic and social uncertainty to a smaller or greater degree, and, in some cases, the ignorance that surrounds the new forms of enterprise management. At the same time their position also signals the conflict of interest that necessarily accompanies reorganization that to many people seems new and unusual. The latter conflict is worthy of particular attention because uncovering and clearing up conflicts and harmonizing different interests is not only a possibility that arises from genuine independence of the enterprises, but also a condition for this independence. One can say that this is the guarantee of the democratization of economic and enterprise management, of the collectives' increased responsibility and control.

Misunderstood Form

But what do the views of the enterprises reflect? The enterprises in question justified in very different ways the choice of the form of management that in many respects will determine their future, as well as the desired point in time for the switchover. There were enterprises that considered a formal letter sufficient to settle the matter, while others informed the branch ministry of their long-term programs of economic activity. It is also possible to see that they were not so successful in "handling" the opinion of smaller groups and collectives of workers. According to the regulations, however, in choosing the new form of enterprise management and in the related organizational issues, it is not only the views of the unit as a whole that should be sought, but also the views of the individual technological and organizational branches within the unit. But these views were either sidestepped or, referring to the views of the majority, were not even sent to the Ministry of Industry. In certain cases the activity of the preparatory committees was considerably influenced by the district organs and by the managers themselves. The local trade unions, for instance, were eager to make sure that they do not come into conflict with the person who would presumably continue to be the enterprise's director. There were party committees that signaled their preliminary position by means of a circular letter. This would not have presented a problem had not the enterprises -- even before the internal inquiry -- considered such a position binding for them. Problems were caused by the fact that, in the circle of enterprises remaining under the state management form, the positions of the Ministry of Industry and of the trade unions differed over the organization of the preparatory committees. Finally it was agreed that in regard to these units engaged in economic activity, one is justified in somehow asking the opinion of the workers.

From among 306 enterprises in question, the Ministry of Industry classified 37 enterprises in the state management form, and with the exception of one enterprise, this was accepted by the enterprises. Alternative proposals had to be discussed in the case of nine enterprises: Should they become a new type of trust instead of a large enterprise form and thus be managed under the state management form, or should they organize enterprise councils? Several large enterprises -- for example, in the linen industry and the hemp industry -- chose a new trust promising much greater enterprise independence and collective management by managing council than the traditional trust form, saying that common interests can be better asserted under this form. Others -- for example, the Hungarian ship and crane yards -- voted for the enterprise council form, also claiming collective interests. All this also reflects the fact that the organizational form itself is only a framework; instead, its content is determined by the character and efficiency of the economic activity and by the managements entrepreneurial readiness.

The fact that several enterprises listed as having this form of collective management asked permission to go back under ministerial management is also a warning sign. This indicates the delusion that belonging to this form of state management involved some sort of privileges.

This is also reflected by the fact that some enterprises in a difficult economic situation would also prefer to remain under this form of management, something with which neither the branch ministry nor the other authorities agree, as with collective management one can expect, among other things, that resources will be discovered more quickly and so will the source of the losses. Apart from all this, it would be justified for the switchover in the cases mentioned above, which mainly involve large enterprises in the machine industry and metallurgy sector that operate chronically at a loss, to be preceded by central measures based on strict conditions. We would have a two-faced administration policy if the immediate switchover makes the new collective management responsible for the serious problems that existed previously. It would also be desirable from the directors' point of view if the newly decentralized enterprises could not have until next year to switch over to another form of management. In the case of such firms, the directors only assumed responsibility at the beginning of this year and this is too short a time for their work to be properly evaluated by the agency that founded the enterprise. At this point it must be noted that the role and scope of statutory supervision have not yet visibly crystallized in the way of thinking of the enterprises or respective branch ministry. The reason for this lies outside the ministries: the unsolved problems, for example, and the fact that no action is taken by the responsible section of the Ministry of Industry. This is a pity, because there are many indications that it would also have been useful to examine the preparation process from the legal point of view.

One-Third Agrees

There were 104 businesses that agreed with the ministry's preliminary classification. The majority chose the enterprise council as the form of management. The smaller businesses chose management through a general session or a collective's meeting. For the latter enterprises the ministry will in time issue the founding decisions, to which the decision of the present director will be attached. In this way it will be suggested to the collective body to keep the present director or it will be considered necessary to advertise the position. Among the very first ones to switch over to the new form of management are -- already in May -- the United Chemical Works and the Albert Falva Yarn Factory. Some others will switch over as of June: for example, the Iron Industrial Research and Development Enterprise, the Kner Printing Company, Borsodnadasd Sheet Factory, and other major enterprises, including Raba.

There is a smaller group of firms that consider the suggested form of management unsuitable and for which the switchover time has not been fixed. The reasons are thought-provoking. For example, some firms are opting for an enterprise council instead of the general session or collective meeting form. Perhaps they do so with the hidden intention of being better able to control and influence a smaller body. Others promote the option of the form of general session with more direct involvement on the part of the workers and it is assumed that this latter solution can be adopted in those places where the preparatory committee has been able to separate itself from the higher leadership. A good example of this is the Light Industry Design Enterprises, where it was declared that the corporation mainly consisted of university graduates and thus considered itself capable of directly -- not via various other bodies -- managing and supervising the operation of the enterprise. In such firms it will be relatively easy to carry out the switchover and therefore it is assumed that by 30 June these organizations will have received the answer of the main authority.

But there is a rather large group of businesses where, in the near future, a cut-throat battle is expected. This will be particularly the case in those businesses where the main authorities intend to couple the switchover to a new form of management with various structural modernizations. There are 10 large enterprises that definitely rejected the preliminary suggestion of the Ministry of Industry, some of them without explanations. There were 44 units of 36 firms that indicated the desire to go independent, but among them there were only 6 where such a wish was supported by agreement of the company director and the preparatory committee.

It is most conspicuous that the initiatives for independence do not or very rarely coincide with similar kinds of previous suggestions by the ministry. The efforts aimed at better uncovering the sources of losses and increasing the business spirit -- in agreement with a comprehensive examination by the National Material and Price Office with a view to strengthening market trends -- call for changes mainly in the clothing industry, instrument building, and the metal consumer goods industry. On the other hand, however, requests for separation have been registered mostly in the agricultural machinery industry, in general machine production, and in the sectors of furniture and the leather industry.

A Separate Opinion on Organization

We can, of course, also say in this connection that the authorities' "view from above" was too abstract, with only an economic approach, and therefore did not meet the local initiatives. Obviously there are enterprises where this is true. It is also obvious, however, that the earlier proposals would have preferred to mobilize and scale down the organizational structure of the industrial branches in which the size of developed enterprise and their monopoly of the market hinder competition form the outset. A natural defensive reflex on their part is that they will not voluntarily give up a position that seems advantageous to them, instead they are striving to accelerate the switchover to new forms of management. (After the switchover, the collective body is the one that also decides on organizational issues). Here, therefore, the conflict between supreme authority interests and large enterprise interests is clearly shown; the way to solve it, however, is less clear-cut. Other lines of force are outlined with regard to some units recently wishing to withdraw. As the majority of arguments are not of an economic nature, it can be imagined that among the motives, prestige considerations and local-district interests have a greater say in favor of independence than other economic, marketing, and technological considerations.

The responsibility of the Ministry of Industry will therefore be extremely great in the coming period because, in the course of clearing up the debated issues and establishing a common stand, it is easy to lose one's way in the complex network of harmonizing interests. It is obvious that there is a need to reexamine every debated organizational issue. And if there is no agreement -- at times compromise -- between the enterprise and its unit wishing to withdraw on the one hand, and the branch ministry on the other, then the decision must be submitted to the interministerial coordination committee. The only thing is that it is precisely the organizational development measures to date that prove that many kinds of interests are also influencing the activity of this body. Specifically, it seems as if the functional organs in a somewhat mechanical way -- without evaluating the local interest and power relations -- represented the decentralization, competition-creating trend. At the same time, the Foreign Trade Ministry or the Domestic Trade Ministry for instance -- claiming responsibility for supply -- are taking an excessively precautious position. And if we add to this the fact that the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, which is striving to play a balancing role in the process of interest harmonization, and the branch trade unions are more in favor of large enterprises -- also partially due to conditioning -- then we can already perceive how difficult it will be to create the desired delicate balance. That is precisely the reason why the branch ministry needs considerable determination, industrial policy foresight, and industrial interest representation in the positive sense of the world, in order to be able to fulfill its far from easy task.

More Differentiated Judgment

On top of everything, all this will require much time. But the enterprises are justifiably impatient: these decisions should not be dragged out longer than is justified, as -- to mention only the most important of many arguments -- it is necessary to concentrate all forces as soon as possible in order to fulfill the current plan.

It would be expedient to create enterprise councils this year in the bulk of industry. In this way, the strategic decisionmaking bodies could already form a genuine opinion and develop a long-term enterprise policy for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. That is precisely the reason why it is also valid to say of these decisions that it is not the campaign character, the rigid, bureaucratic handling of affairs that should be in the forefront, but rather the sober technological-economic considerations that contribute to the strengthening of market processes, and simultaneously, the implementation of daily production and economic tasks should not be forced into the background for even a moment.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SITUATION DESCRIBED

AU230911 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 May 85 p 7

[Interview with Bela Potecz, deputy director of the Hungarian Electricity Works Trust, by 'G.K.K.': "The Price of Winter -- Energy Saving Remains on the Agenda -- Mobilizing Reserves"; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Text] This past winter should not be mentioned again, even out of mere superstition. Factories are busy making up for the losses resulting from the energy restrictions and for the last 1 and 1/2 months we have been able to watch television well into the late evening hours. But energy saving cannot be taken off the agenda, because during the coldest months the country used about 25 petajoules more energy than normally. This amount is about 2 percent of the total annual consumption. If we want to even come close to the 1.2 percent fixed increase envisaged by the national economy plan, we should save at least 15 petajoules of energy by the end of the year. To do this, however, requires the mobilization of all possible reserves.

Following the electric power restrictions in January, some staff members of the national distributor of the Hungarian Electricity Works Trust became involuntary television "stars." Long after the hot time he had on television following the cold weather, we talked with Deputy Director Bela Potec: What was the reason for your statement at that time that the Hungarian electric power system had passed the test despite the January restrictions?

Extremities in Consumption

Potecz: All except 2 of the 13 restrictions during the first quarter were not caused by problems in the national system. As regards energy, Hungary is very much dependent on cooperation with neighboring countries. Last year we imported 28 percent of our electric power requirement within the framework of the united CEMA countries system, while Bulgaria imported only 6 percent, though it comes immediately after us on the import list and has an electric power consumption one-third larger than ours.

G.K.K: So did the core of the problems lie in the fact that, with their capacity, the power stations of the united system could not cope with the extremely high consumption?

Potecz: This is only partly true. The theoretical maximum, the so-called inherent capacity per power station within the united electric power system of the CEMA countries, exceeds 155,000 megawatts. Yet, the top load in 1984 reached "only" 109,000 megawatts. The problem is rather that the fuel supply in the energy systems was overstrained, in other words, as a result of the extremely cold weather conditions the transportation of fuel caused problems.

G.K.K.: Let us now talk about the domestic situation. It is often said that our system of power stations is not very modern and, therefore, it is rather difficult to attain any savings.

Potecz: This remark on the system of power stations is in a way true, but this situation should not prevent us from having a thrifty economy under the present circumstances. The computer system that controls cost optimality in the central national distributor, a computer that is of the highest international quality, endeavors to cover at any given moment the domestic electric power demand from the cheapest available source. In order to do this the computer issues automatic commands according to a prearranged ranking system to the 12 power stations located in different parts of the country, ordering them to increase or decrease production. After tapping the import sources previously fixed in agreements and the nuclear power station, the power stations operating on coal are switched in, and after that those working on gas, and only then as the last on the list, those operating on oil.

The Computer Decides

G.K.K.: How big a saving can we make by following this method?

Potecz: We introduced computer control in 1979. The computer controlled process system cost 60 millions forints and the value of the investment was recovered within only 2 years.

G.K.K.: What other duties does the computer have in the distribution system?

Potecz: There are various other fields where it makes our work easier. For example, if the computer discovers some irregularities in the operation of the electric power system it warns the coordinator by emitting signals. The computer automatically prepares a diary registering important incidents in the production industry, and it also has an interesting "post mortem" function: In the case of a major production breakdown somewhere, the computer -- just like the black box in a plane -- makes a record of all important parameters of the system 25 seconds before the incident and every 5 seconds during the following 50 seconds. When a production breakdown is later analyzed such a record is very useful.

The computer is also used for preparatory works; for example, we make advance predictions on daily electric power consumption based on consideration of statistical data, meteorological forecasts, and even television programs. We simulate certain specific production situations in advance, so that we can avoid surprises. Finally, we also use the computer for settling the accounts of the international cooperation exchange of electric power.

The Duty of the Operator

G.K.K.: You mentioned that the computer control system at the distributor is of an international standard. Are there any supporting views on this by foreign experts?

Potecz: It is indubitable that our central production control system is the most modern of all the CEMA countries. Several delegations of experts from socialist and capitalist countries visited us and they all spoke well of what they saw.

The experts of the Bavarian Electric Works, for example, after their visit even brought our load-prediction program.

G.K.K.: Does this mean that, having this machine here, you people do not have much work to do...?

Potecz: Not at all; because a machine is only a useful tool if it helps to solve part of a problem. Apart from the work done completely by computers, the working out of algorithms, and the preparation of programs are the duties of the staff operating the instrument. Operators must provide the basic information and they must decide according to which criteria the computer should regulate electric power trade within international cooperation. Naturally, it is the duty of the staff to intervene in the case of any emergency conditions or breakdowns.

VERESS,ROMANIA'S PUNGAN HOLD TRADE TALKS

LD222356 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, held talks on this year's trade turnover and the delivery of goods in the next 5-year period with his Hungarian colleague, Peter Veress. Vasile Pungan was also received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH SLOVAK MINISTER IN SZEGED

LD231819 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Home Trade Minister Ferenc Spilak and Ladislav Somogyi, deputy minister of trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic, held talks in Szeged on goods exchange and border-zone trade between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. They assessed favourably the dynamic increase of the exchange of consumer goods and stated that 20 percent more goods are sold in both countries under home trade cooperation arrangements. Ladislav Somogyi met Hungarian minister of home trade Zoltan Juhar.

SZUROS, OTHERS DEPART FOR SOVIET UNION 22 MAY

LD221953 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union Wednesday [22 May] on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He is accompanied by Laszlo Kovacs and Istvan Oszi, deputy heads of HSWP CC-Foreign Affairs Department. Present at their departure from Ferihegy Airport was Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

GROSZ LEADS MSZMP DELEGATION TO WARSAW

LD231515 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation, led by Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, has left for Warsaw. The delegation was invited by the Warsaw committee of the PZPR.

KADAR, LOSONCZI CONGRATULATE HUSAK ON REELECTION

LD222028 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, have sent a greetings telegram to Gustav Husak on his reelection to the post of CSSR president.

NORWEGIAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN BUDAPEST

LD231829 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- The session of the Hungarian-Norwegian Economic, Industrial and Technical Mixed Committee ended in Budapest Thursday with protocol signing.

In March this year a new long-term commercial cooperation agreement came into effect between the two countries, creating favourable conditions for the expansion of economic cooperation.

Last year Hungarian-Norwegian trade was worth 500 to 600 million forints. Companies have signed agreements for the working out of production technologies of plant protectives, paper products, energy-saving construction elements and animal feeds and there has been successful joint deals on third markets such as joint export of hydropower station equipment. The mixed committee appointed as additional areas of cooperation energy management, the use of byproducts, joint delivery of portal equipment, and the exchange of forestry methods. Hungarian companies hope to obtain contracts for supplying Norwegian off-shore oil and gas mining stations with foods and technical products.

The protocol of the talks was signed for Hungary by Peter Racz, department head in the Foreign Trade Ministry, and for Norway by Tor B. Naess, deputy director in the minister [as received] of commerce and shipping.

The Norwegian delegation was accompanied by a large business delegation who met company representatives and visited the Budapest international fair.

TRIAL OF FRASYNIUK, MICHNIK, LIS OPENS IN GDANSK

Defendants Enter Pleas

LD232258 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 -- Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk went on trial before the Gdansk Voivodship Court today accused of leading and taking part over January and February, 1985, in the activity of an illegal body called "the Provisional Coordinating Commission" and thereby formenting public rest.

The three defendants have been held in pre-trial custody since February 13. Their defence consists of eight lawyers from Warsaw, Wrolaw, Slupsk, and Gdansk. The defendants' family members, journalists, and public, all in all 60 persons, were present in the courtroom.

At the start, the defence lawyers put forth many procedural motions and made a bid to prove that their clients had not enough time to familiarize themselves with the files of the case and evidence. They postulated adjournment of the trial or return of the files to the Prosecutor's Office. Other motions from the defence lawyers ranged from calls for a rearrangement of the defence benches to demands for a larger room in which they [word indistinct] the trial should be held. They also postulated that the court should agree to the presence of other persons, too, enjoying the confidence of the accused, as they put it.

The motions of the counsels for defence were countered by the prosecutor. The right of the accused to familiarize themselves with the case files was fully observed, said he. Defendant Lis had read the files for 8 days and had not forwarded any reservations in this respect then. A. Michnik had read the materials for 3 weeks, only at certain definite hours of the day. W. Frasyniuk had held the files for a fortnight. This process of getting the files to know [as received] was deliberately protracted, said the public prosecution. In conclusion, the prosecutor motioned to reject the defence's and the accused's demands which in essence aimed at delaying the cou t proceedings.

The court chose not to grant the motions tabled.

The reading of the indictment act followed up. In substaintiating it, the prosecution recalled that the three of the accused had been amnestied in the past. Having left the penal institutions they did not desist from pursuing actions incompatible with the law. All the same.

And, accordingly, W. Frasyniuk immediately struck up contacts with the underground structures of the former "Solidarnosc". He kept on meeting with, among others, fugitive Zbigniew Bujak, wanted for questioning by the head Military Prosecutor's Office. W. Frasyniuk took part in disturbing the public order for which he was punished by the misdemeanors court.

B. Lis also continued his activities inconsistent with the law.

Evidence and facts revealed by the law enforcement organs indicated that accused Michnik directly engaged in illegal actions.

Illegal meetings were held in various places.

B. Lis, W. Frasyniuk did not plead guilty of the charges listed against them in the indictment. Defendant Michnik said he did not understand the charges levelled against him.

The presiding judge read out the charges and corresponding articles of the criminal code for the accused. The trial will resume on Friday [24 May].

Trial Adjourned Until June

AU241003 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Gdansk, May 24 (AFP) -- The trial of three Solidarity leaders, charged with directing an illegal organisation was today adjourned until June 3, according to reliable sources. The sources said the adjournment was due to the health of one of the defendants, Adam Michnik, a historian and the ideologist of the KOR Workers' Self-Defence Committee. Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk yesterday refused to give evidence on the first day of their trial, forcing the judge to adjourn until today.

FORMER KOR LEADER WUJEC JAILED FOR 3 MONTHS

AU231828 Paris AFP in English 1823 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 (AFP) -- A Warsaw police court today sentenced Henryk Wujec, a former leader of KOR, the opposition Workers' Self-Defence Committee, to three months in jail for having led a demonstration on May Day to counter official labour day parades. Mr. Wujec, 44, was sentenced to the maximum term on the basis of police photographs of the peaceful demonstration here that drew 10,000 people.

On May 3, KOR founder Jacek Kuron and Seweryn Jaworski, a leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, were given identical sentences on the same charges. Another KOR leader, Adam Michnik, was one of three dissident leaders tried today in the northern city of Gdansk, accused of "leading an illegal organisation." The trial was adjourned until tomorrow after Mr. Michnik and his co-defendants refused to testify.

Mr. Wujec, Mr. Kuron, Mr. Michnik and another KOR leader, Zbigniew Romaszewski, were released under an amnesty last July after being held without trial since December 1981, when martial law was proclaimed in Poland. Mr. Romaszewski is the only one not to have been rearrested. According to dissident sources, after a new recent government crackdown on dissidents, there are now more than 200 political prisoners in Poland.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC'S LI PENG CONTINUES

Visit Concentration Camp

LD231951 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] On another day of his stay in Poland, PRC Deputy Premier Li Peng visited the site of the former extermination camp in Oswiecim-Brzezinka. He placed a wreath from the Chinese people along the wall of death. Afterwards, the Chinese delegation visited the chamber of death and crematorium, and then went to the former Brzezinka camp.

Urban on Visit, PRC Relations

LD211002 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpt] Answering a request to comment on the recent visit to the PPR by Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, J. Urban replied:

This visit is witness to the fact that relations are gradually improving. We are very pleased with this, particularly because the results that have already been achieved in the field of economic cooperation, as well as various projects that have been examined and require further work, are also satisfying.

PZPR PLENUM RESOLUTION ON INTELLIGENTSIA

AU221136 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 85 p 1

["Resolution Passed by the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on the Place and Tasks of the Intelligentsia in the Country's Socialist Development and on Conditions of Its Work and Activity"; issued in Warsaw on 14 May]

[Text] I.

1. Allied with the peasantry and the intelligentsia, the workers class continues to implement the historic mission of socialist construction in the PPR. Consolidating this alliance, the party will strengthen the intelligentsia's partnerlike position to pit the intelligentsia against workers and peasants and to weaken the unity of the Polish world of labor.

Responsibility for the PPR and its future makes it especially imperative today to combine the efforts of all the working people and to increase the share of creative thought in order to cope with the challenge of the 21st century, to accelerate the rate of socioeconomic changes and to guarantee Poland's worthy place in the socialist community and in the international community, while effectively overcoming the present difficulties.

2. The national goals we must achieve call for the intelligentsia's knowledge, experience, patriotic attitudes, and total commitment in line with its progressive heritage and its glorious chapters in our people's history and in line with our present and future needs.

3. The mounting tasks, the solution of which will determine our ability to intensively and effectively develop and to cope with the requirements of modern civilization, must become an inspiration for efforts to exploit more effectively than ever the Polish intelligentsia's qualifications and ambitions. The party will seek to achieve this.

For this reason it is necessary to improve the material and legal-organizational conditions in which the intelligentsia communities work. It is also necessary to consistently implement the principles of the cadre policy laid down by the 13th Central Committee Plenum; to modify the systems of wages, bonuses, and taxation; and to improve moral incentives so they give priority to creative and innovative attitudes and put a mark of distinction on the qualitative results of one's work. Of the criteria applied in practice, those should be strengthened that put a material and moral premium on the most outstanding achievements.

4. The great changes made in the past 40 years have tied the basic sections of our intelligentsia to socialism. The Central Committee expresses respect for activities in favor of national agreement, for conscientious work, and for efforts to strengthen the state. It expresses this respect to all organizers of production and social life and to all creators of science, technology, culture, and art who through their responsible attitudes, industry, and dedication continue to enrich the achievements of the PPR. The party will continue to support them.

The building of the new system has not been free of difficulties, which have also left their imprint on the intelligentsia's attitudes. Party policy will create conditions for overcoming the attitudes of distrust and hesitation. Transforming the Polish intelligentsia's indecision and hesitation into civic commitment is a special task for party members and organizations active in intelligentsia communities.

5. The party expects that the intelligentsia will actively cooperate in strengthening the state and in promoting the process of socialist democracy and will confirm its patriotic attitude during the coming elections to the Sejm. The party supports all forms of sociopolitical militancy of intelligentsia communities that help implement the policy of socialist renewal.

The authoritative intelligentsia communities, which are responsible for the training of young people, bear the great responsiblity for fostering civic commitment, socialist awareness, and social attitudes.

6. The party will resolutely oppose attempts to undermine the fatherland's socialist development and weaken the intelligentsia's sense of duty determined by our basic national and state interests.

II.

The Central Committee takes the view that complete exploitation of the Polish intelligentsia's potential is possible only through consistent implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions and the line of socialist reforms, agreement, and struggle. Implementation of the 19th plenum decisions in all intelligentsia communities will continue and enrich this policy.

1. The 19th plenum decisions must not be fully reflected in effective undertakings of the party and state bodies. These undertakings require active support and commitment from the intelligentsia and its social organizations, the counsel and expertise of which should be taken into account when state authorities and institutions of every level make their decisions.

2. The Central Committee takes the view that it is especially important for appropriate party cells and organizations in economic units, schools, scientific institutes, cultural centers, and state institutions to analyze the conditions of highly skilled and experienced cadres. This should improve in order to exploit their resources and potentials.

3. The Central Committee enjoins the state administrative bodies to analyze and improve exploitation of the intelligentsia cadres, especially in the economic, scientific, and technological fields.

4. The Central Committee expresses the profound conviction that the intelligentsia's social and professional organization and creative associations will rally around the most important tasks of the country's development, because a failure to implement these tasks may result in stagnancy and in a lowering of Poland's international position.

5. We expect the intelligentsia to demonstrate patriotic responsibility for promoting Poland's good name among world countries and nations and for maintaining a high position of Polish science, technology, and culture in the international arena. This will be made possible by the policy of open contacts with the entire world and by an expecially intensive utilization of the great opportunities provided by cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation with the socialist community, particularly the USSR.

The party policy concerning the intelligentsia is dictated by its ideology and strategy of accord. Conscientious work and acceptance of the constitutional political principles provided the most extensive platform of accord. No matter what views and philosophy he or she professes, everyone who reliably fulfills his duties and respects the laws of People's Poland promotes accord.

Poland needs the efforts and commitment of all intelligentsia communities. In view of the seriousness of our situation, we must not waste creative energy to fuel disputes and conflicts, which weaken our ability to implement our tasks.

We appeal to all Polish intellectuals -- to those who consciously support our policy and to those who still distrust and doubt -- to actively participate in our common efforts to cope with the challenges facing our people on the threshold of the 21st century.

The Central Committee regards the Politburo's document "The Problems of the Intelligentsia and Its Tasks in Poland's Socialist Development," the report "The Intelligentsia's Place and Tasks in Poland's Socialist Development," and the concluding speech by the PZPR first secretary as action directives for party organizations and cells.

The Central Committee instructs the Resolutions and Proposals Commission to continue its work and, in particular, to watch over the implementation of tasks directly resulting from the 19th plenum documents. Utilizing the plenum's achievements and the proposals formulated during post-plenum discussions, the commission should draw up a draft long-term program for implementing the plenum resolution. The Politburo will present this program at the 21st Central Committee Plenum.

PRINCIPLES OF 1986 CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN PRESENTED

AU221351 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 20 May 85 p 2

["Principles of the 1986 Central Annual Plan"]

[Text] The principles of the 1986 Central Annual Plan have been worked out in strict correlation with the variants of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan, hence, there is a need to consult society on both documents at the same time.

The principles of the Central Annual Plan foresee a serious stimulation of the chief growth factors of national income -- primarily enterprise, technical progress, and investments. However, they do not present alternative proposals for growth in the national income because stimulating the above growth factors may actually increase the growth rate of national income, especially in future years.

1. Conditions for Economic Development

In 1986, Poland's population will rise by 270,000 which will assure a manpower increase of 100,000.

It is calculated that the following increases will occur in the socialized economy next year: employment, by 0.2 percent; production assets, by 2.4 percent; and supplies of basic fuels and materials, by 1.9 percent (which is being strongly encouraged by the high growth in natural gas deliveries from the USSR).

2. The Plan's Socioeconomic Goal and the Conditions Behind its Realization

The goal of the plan is to improve society's standard of living, in connection with a further strengthening of economic equilibrium and a speedier growth of efficient management by means of modernizing the production apparatus and by means of technical progress.

It is possible to combine these tasks, provided that thrift and enterprise are increased and a consequent 3 percent growth in national income is achieved.

An improvement in society's standard of living will be expressed through progress in balancing the economy, especially the market, and through a rise in consumption of basic agricultural and industrial commodities, an expansion of housing construction together with the accompanying infrastructure, and increased environmental protection results.

Fulfilling the goal of the plan requires more efficient management, especially a rise in social productivity appropriate to the planned growth in national income, a 1.4-1.8 percent reduction in the consumption of materials per every unit produced, and a 1.3-1.6 percent reduction in energy consumption for each such unit. It also requires a 5.8 percent growth in exports to the second area of payments, a full performance of concrete investment tasks while taking care not to exceed the planned level of outlay on investments, and an improvement in the effectiveness of scientific and development work.

3. Creating the National Income

The principles of the plan concerning the materials production sphere have been established while taking into account the restrictions in resources which strongly influence the shape of annual plans, and also taking into account current and planned undertakings designed to encourage structural changes and aimed in particular at reducing unit costs, developing a greater export capability for products of those industrial branches involving scientific research, increasing production based on domestic raw materials, and eliminating bottlenecks in our production potential.

4. Distribution of the National Income

In 1986, the national income for distribution will rise 3-3.5 percent. In order to fulfill the social goals and distribution proportions foreseen in the national socio-economic plan concept, it is proposed that the growth rate of individual components of the distributed national income be raised as follows: the consumption fund by 101.9 percent, of which consumption out of personal funds will be 102 percent and remaining consumption 101.5 percent; and the accumulation fund by 107.1 percent, of which investments funds will be 106 percent net.

A slight reduction in the rise of consumption compared to increase of all national income will permit more rapid progress in housing construction and in construction for health and education purposes.

Market Supplies, Prices, People's Incomes

The chief goal in the domestic market sphere remains the attainment of monetary goods equilibrium while increasing supplies and services, improving the quality thereof, better adapting supply to demand, and achieving continuity of sales in further sectors of the market. Curbing unjustified increases in people's nominal incomes that are incommensurate with economic results will also be important.

On the basis of data available so far on the needs of trade and the possibilities of supplying the market with domestically-produced and imported goods, it is calculated that the real growth in the supply of goods and services should be 3-3.5 percent. Food supplies will rise 1.8-2.1 percent, and nonfood supplies 3.4-4.2 percent.

In 1986 there will be a further increase in the costs of extracting underground raw materials in Poland and in the costs of increasing agricultural output. At the same time, prices of basic raw materials will continue to be made more realistic: in other words, the prices thereof will be brought more in line with the prices of imports or the costs of domestic production. This will cause a general increase in retail prices after 1 January 1986. It is estimated that prices will go up 6.5-7.2 percent, in other words less than the percentage envisaged for 1985 (9 percent).

Wage increases in socialized enterprises will stem from the obligatory principle whereby they finance their own expenditure themselves from the profits earned by improved economic results. The correct functioning of factory wages incentive systems will be of particular importance in assuring this wage increase.

It is proposed that two variants for establishing a rise in nominal wages be considered. The first variant assumes that these will rise by the same rate as prices, and that the foreseen real rise in purchases (1.8 percent) will be achieved as a result of a halt in the growth of financial resources (mainly savings). In the second variant, it is foreseen that the growth in prices will exceed the growth in wages by about 1.8 percent. This variant permits an insignificant rise in consumption, but at the cost of delaying economic equilibrium.

Also foreseen is a revaluation as of 1 March 1986 of the pensions granted prior to 31 December 1984, to an extent suiting the average increase in wages in 1985. This will also apply to the pensions of private farmers.

Housing Construction

It is planned that 195,000 to 200,000 apartments be built in 1986, 2.6 percent and 5.3 percent respectively more than in 1986. However, building 200,000 apartments depends on a greater use of human resources in private housing construction performed by cooperatives.

While presenting the Central Annual Plan principles for social consultation, the Council of Ministers asks enterprise work forces, workers self-management bodies, sociopolitical organizations, and trade unions in particular to accept these principles as the basis for planning the activity of enterprises in accordance with the interests of work forces and the entire economy, and also to express views about their suitability and about whether it is possible to modify them. Of particular importance will be opinions as to the possibilities of reducing materials and energy costs and assuring a higher growth of profitable exports, as well as opinions on the national income distribution rules, wage increase variants, and economically effective undertakings capable of accelerating the country's development.

1986-90 NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN ALTERNATIVES

AU221744 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 17-19 May 85 pp 1, 13

["Alternatives of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan"]

[Text] The foundation of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan is the assumption that our main goal is to promote and consolidate that ability of the national economy to develop in a balanced and effective way.

Achieving this goal will mean that we have achieved and consolidated the market balance together with steady increases in consumption paid for by individual incomes, that we have accelerated the process through which our economy is modernized, and that we have expanded and improved the effectiveness of our exports.

Analysis shows that continuation of the 1980-85 trend toward curbing the investment processes would threaten the country's development and future implementation of social goals. That is why the determination of the scope and structure of investments is the key issue of the alternatives of the national socioeconomic plan. This statement does not in any way diminish the importance of noninvestment activities to raise the effectiveness of economic management and of the active development of large reserves that can be tapped in this regard.

I. Determining Factors of Development:

The nature of the future economic process is determined by the external and internal factors that restrict the area for maneuvering. The internal factors also include the fact that in 1986-90 the increase in manpower will be the lowest in Poland's postwar history. Within the same time our population will increase by 1.2 million persons.

At the same time, the flow of producer materials to our economy may be changed to only a slight degree (about 9 percent). The need to complete the so-called continued investments is one of the largest liabilities of the coming 5-year period.

II. Alternatives of the Basic Macroproportions of Development, and Scenarios of Socioeconomic Policy:

It is proposed to examine the following alternatives to the country's economic development:

Alternative one — meeting our minimum socioeconomic needs -- stipulates that the per capita level of consumption should achieve in 1990 the level of 1980. To accomplish this, it would be necessary for the consumption level to increase about 11 percent within 5 years in terms of the increase in our population and about 1.5 percent annually in per capita terms.

The overall investments in production should amount to Z6.35 trillion (including Z5.3 trillion to halt the depreciation of fixed assets).

If we wanted to build 1.15 million apartments in the coming 5-year period, we would have to spend Z2.63 trillion.

In order to achieve the planned level of per capita consumption and provide Z9.6 trillion for investments throughout the national economy, we would have to ensure that the national income increases 16 percent during the coming 5-year period (or 3 percent annually on the average).

Alternative two -- overcoming the barrier to reconstruction of assets and to increased consumption -- was formulated on the assumption that it is possible to accelerate by almost a year the achievement of per capita consumption stipulated by alternative one. This would be possible if the national income were increased by 3.5 percent under the condition that while in the first 3 years the rate of consumption would be slightly faster as compared with alternative one, investments would be suitably increased and the necessary progress made in increasing the effectiveness of economic management.

The overall sum of investments in the economy would amount to Z10 trillion, including Z6.64 trillion in the sphere of production and Z3.36 trillion in the sphere of social consumption.

Alternative three -- accelerating the rehabilitation of living standards and creating better conditions for development after 1990 -- provides for increasing national income by up to 4 percent annually on the average. The accomplishment of this alternative would make it possible to increase the rate of per capita consumption by 2 percent each year.

III. Main Lines of Socioeconomic Policy:

The identified determining factors of the country's development make it absolutely clear that the increase in national income, increases in the production of industry and other sectors of the national economy, and, consequently, improvements in the population's conditions will be possible almost exclusively as a result of improvements in the effectiveness of running the economy, of increased productivity, of the lower material and energy intensiveness on production, and of the improved exploitation of the production apparatus.

IV. Strengthening and Developing the New System of the Functioning of the National Economy in 1986-90:

The present system under which our economy functions continues to be a system in transformation. The development goals of 1986-90 require that this system be further consistently transformed and improved. The primary task will be to strengthen the strategic role of central planning and, at the same time, the independence, self-financing, and self-management of enterprises. This means that we will continue the second stage of comprehensive implementation of the economic reform.

V. Policy of Developing Living Conditions:

We can choose between the rate in which consumption increases and the size of the funds for the construction of social facilities and apartments. The two categories will cost as follows: alternative one about Z5.1 trillion; alternative two about Z5.3 trillion; and alternative three about Z5.5 trillion. Both the social services and consumption satisfy the consumption needs of the population. Increasing either category can be done only at the cost of the other. It is possible to choose the most suitable solutions, but they must be within the limits of our economy's capabilities.

VI. The Population's Consumption and Incomes:

We propose three alternatives for the consumption fund, which would increase between 11.3 and 13.9 percent during the 5-year period. In per capita terms it would increase between 7.6 and 10.2 percent.

We propose to examine two alternatives of real wage increases. The first alternative states that the real level of wages will not be changed within the first 2 years (1986-87) of the 5-year period, compared with 1985, but that it increase an average of about 1.5 percent annually in the remaining years. This alternative would help accelerate restoration of the market balance. The second alternative states that real wages would increase about 1.5 percent every year in the coming 5-year period.

As for family allowances, we should decide whether such allowances should be paid at all to the families whose members earn high individual incomes. We should also examine the principles by which these allowances are increased.

VII. People's Living Conditions in 1990:

Medium wages and cash benefits will increase about 5-8 percent, depending on the alternative.

The legally guaranteed increases will ensure that the value of average retirement pensions keep abreast of average wages in the socialized economy. Increased consumption will be possible, thanks to corresponding increases of about 14-15 percent in the flow of goods.

The housing situation will be improved. In the coming 5-year period the number of apartments will increase about 10 percent and the overall usable floor of these apartments will increase about 12-13 percent. The per capita apartment floor will increase from 16 to 17.4 square meters. Thanks to acceleration of development of the national telephone network, the number of telephone subscribers will increase from 6.4 to 7.3-7.9 persons per 100 inhabitants in our country.

In the coming 5-year period we will construct 17,000-18,000 different school premises, which will be 7,000 more than in the present 5-year period. The number of vacancies in kindergartens will increase about 100,000-125,000, that is, by 12-15 percent.

The government expects that the public discussion of the alternatives of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan will help to solve more accurately -- because of a large base of views -- the following problems of key importance for the future:

-- What rate of increase in the national income and, consequently, what rate of improving our living and working conditions should be adopted? Should we adopt a more rapid alternative, but one that is less certain and that calls for greater efforts by the people? Or should we adopt a slower alternative, but one that offers greater guarantees that our appointed goals will be implemented?

-- In case national income during the implementation of the plan is higher than planned, should we use this surplus for consumption or for investments? On the other hand, in case this national income is below the planned target, should we reduce investments and protect the stipulated level of consumption or, mindful of the development prospects of our economy, should we correspondingly reduce consumption instead of reducing investments?

-- In light of the aforementioned determining factors throughout the national economy, what are the technical-economic and organizational ways of coping with the tasks of improving the performance of all the enterprises and, especially, of lowering their material intensiveness? Which alternative for increasing production is the most feasible?

-- What research problems should be solved in view of their chances to be successfully solved and applied in practice?

-- Can the aforementioned proposals for undertakings concerning the policy of social benefits and wages obtain public approval? Could these undertakings be effective enough to achieve the planned increases in manpower? What other solutions could be feasible in this regard?

-- Analyses already carried out show that there is much room for improving work organization and discipline and that these improvements would result in additional production. Are the proposed lines of change correct from the economic and social viewpoint?

-- The government proposes that the rate of increase of individual incomes should outstrip the rate of increase of collective consumption. Can this proposal obtain public approval?

-- The issue of stabilizing real wages in the first 2 years of the coming 5-year period is a crucial problem. This stabilization would be an essential element of balancing the market situation.

-- The problem is to find out whether our people would be ready to give up a part of the increase in consumption in favor of accelerating housing construction.

Presenting the alternatives of the national socioeconomic plan for public discussions, the government is aware of the difficulties of the choices we must make. However, the government expects that public discussions and consultations will help select the solutions that will best satisfy public aspirations and that will be capable of implementation.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON NEW LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY LAW

PM220941 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 3 May 85 p 3

[Interview with Jan Brol, deputy justice minister, by KAR correspondent Irena Scholl; date, place not given]

[Text] [Scholl] The act passed at the April Sejm session reorganizes the system for examining all those cases affected by labor and social security legislation. The bill had been discussed for many months by Sejm commissions, trade unions, and other bodies. There have also been unenthusiastic statements about the reform of labor legislation. Objections were raised to the departure from the role of social considerations in the process of adjudication and the move toward greater professionalization...

[Brol] This is an unfounded allegation. The labor jurisdiction reform does envisage an element of social contribution -- in the form of people's assessors, that is, workers -- in the adjudication process in courts of two instances. No such principle exists in any other branch of jurisdiction. For example, in cases involving domestic relations, adjudication in courts of the second instance is carried out by a professional bench of three qualified judges.

Thus the reform of labor jurisdiction recognizes the role of social considerations in adjudication, provided that professional judges are also involved. This is because the structure of social relations is becoming increasingly complex and throughout the world adjudication requires an ever-increasing knowledge of the law and of the social background to the conflicts whose solutions falls within its competence. It is necessary to know the regulations well, and the number of the regulations is growing...

[Scholl] ...But at the same time it is necessary to be familiar with the working environment in which these conflicts arise.

[Brol] That too. But practice has shown that there are too many legally complex litigations which require presentations of evidence and the kind of professional skill that is not available to lay arbitration commissions at enterprise and local levels. Decisions of local industrial appeal commissions are not always satisfactory either.

[Scholl] Even though the work of the latter is presided over by professional judges?

[Brol] Those judges are there, as it were, on secondment, their regular domain being often in an entirely different legal field. And yet -- I agree with you -- adjudication in the area we are discussing requires that the judge have a good knowledge of the problems prevailing in the working environment. Moreover, as I said before, the participation of the assessors, that is, the social element -- or, rather, the social "conscience" -- is guaranteed. Thus the worker can have the assurance that his dispute with his employer will be settled by an independent tribunal in a way that complies with the law and satisfies social justice.

[Scholl] The national trade union accord has demanded the presence of assessors selected from trade union lists, and a return to two types of assessors' lists: administrative and trade union.

[Brol] It has been suggested that those two lists should be introduced in 2 years' time, when the next assessors' elections take place. During the last elections, in 1983, the new union movement was only beginning to form, and there were no opportunities of that kind.

[Scholl] What about the role of the trade unions before that happens? Can the social "conscience" go to sleep?

[Brol] Today, as before, assessors are predominantly rank-and-file workers, often trade union members. And these people will sit on the bench in industrial jurisdiction tribunals. When the system of two lists of assessors is introduced, each bench will accomodate a magistrate from the union list, proposed for this function by the trade unions.

In addition, a trade union may also take a case to court of law to defend a wronged employee. It can also take action in the workplace to settle a dispute out of court. To this end, conciliation commissions will be appointed in enterprises, and the employees will have a decisive influence on their composition and functioning, as these commissions will be appointed jointly by the trade unions and workers' councils. Following a recommendation put forward by the trade unions, the act provides for the creation of conciliation commissions, attached to district courts, for small enterprises (up to 50 employees) and for employees of nonsocialized enterprises. These commissions will be made up exclusively of assessors, not judges.

[Scholl] Why did the act take away from the Social Security Agency [ZUS] supervisory boards their power of adjudication, that is, the right to arbitrate in disputes involving social security? This was another controversial issue...

[Brol] The justification is similar to that applicable in industrial disputes. It is simply that all disputes should be settled by courts of law. Even previously, ZUS supervisory boards examined only 35 percent of appeals from the rulings of ZUS sections. The remaining, most difficult cases, involving appeals concerning categories of invalidity, were examined by courts of law. In the present system the supervisory boards will still constitute an important element providing control and supervision over the work of the ZUS.

[Scholl] But they will have no say in the settling of individual disputes by the ZUS. And that is what people value most of all.

[Brol] They will have a say. The act introduces the following procedure: It empowers ZUS section managers to accept appeals in toto and to revoke the questioned decisions on their own authority if they find that the officials in charge of the cases have made mistakes. Previously such a ruling could only be made by the supervisory board, which delayed the settling of the case. If a section manager does not revoke a decision on his own authority, he will pass the case to the supervisory board,which in turn may instruct the ZUS section to reexamine it. It the board does not issue such an instruction, or if the ZUS section fails to comply with the instruction, then the case will be taken to an industrial and social security tribunal of the appropriate voivodship court, where it will be examined by a qualified judge and two assessors familiar with social security issues. So the social "conscience" has not been phased out here either.

[Scholl] Will the "body of experts" be able to cope with the tens of thousands of new cases?

And -- as a result -- will employees, or benefit recipients, find the reform an advantage?

[Brol] The party concerned will always be interested not only in a speedy resolution of his case, but also in a just and legally correct settlement. That is why courts are obliged to settle disputes quickly and efficiently, but only after conducting a thorough examination of all the issues involved. This will be facilitated by judges specializing in the field. Industrial tribunals are now being established as separate organizational sections of district courts, and voivodship -- that is, second instance -- courts are similarly setting up industrial and social security tribunals. The number of the latter will be increased from 17 to 20. There will be (?350) new judges. These are at present being given specialist training.

In our sector we will make every effort to ensure that the district and voivodship courts to which industrial and social security cases are entrusted carry out their duties -- just as the old circuit industrial and social security tribunals did over the last 10 years -- in the best social interest: quickly and competently.

COMMISSIONS UNCOVER PRICING IRREGULARITIES

LD232147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Voivodship price commissions have increased the struggle against producers who dishonestly calculate prices and try to burden clients with their own inefficiency and mismanagement. There are areas of production where lovers of fast and high profits, to put it bluntly, are making fools of us by setting prices at arbitrary levels and on equally arbitrary calculations. This time the price is increased by 5 zloty, the next time by 500, depending on the goods.

In the light of data published by the regional price office in Warsaw, it transpires that prices have been increased for frozen goods, dairy products, sports goods, and clothing. Second-rate goods are often being sold at first-quality goods prices. Building and supply enterprises are raising prices.

Over 10,000 prices were investigated in 1984; nearly 50 percent were incorrectly calculated. Perpetrators of these calculations had to pay fines to the treasury last year of 265 million zloty, and had to return to contracting parties 287 million zloty. Over a 4-month period this year, we have carried out a total of 127 inspections, finding all sorts of irregularities in 57 enterprises. We investigated over 4,000 prices, finding irregular calculations in 1,160 cases. During that time inspected units had to pay 78.5 million zloty to customers, and 78 million zloty in fines.

PZPR CC COMMISSION VIEWS AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

AU231222 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 20 May session, the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Commission assessed the implementation to date of the resolution of the joint 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee. There was a discussion on the effectiveness of the political and economic decisions of the past 2 years, which are of fundamental importance for achieving the planned progress in increasing the country's food self-sufficiency.

The participants were presented with a report by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy on the state of agriculture in 1984. This report will be examined by the Sejm shortly.

The talks were chaired by PZPR CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, and Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the Central Committee Agricultural Department also took part.

Most of the tasks laid down by the joint plenum are being performed, though some of them, as was said at the meeting, have still not been performed to a satisfactory degree. But this does not alter the fact that the economic and political decisions made in the sphere of agriculture have served to increase the social and productive activity of rural areas. It was said that agricultural policy is favorably influencing the attitudes of farmers. It permits the development and modernization of production in all sectors.

Last year, the national income level produced by agriculture was 9.8 percent higher than in the precrisis year 1978. The good agricultural harvests and food processing results have been the cause of a better equilibrium on the food market. Supplies of dairy produce, freshwater fish, and garden produce have improved in particular.

Thanks to increased exports of agricultural produce, the foreign trade deficit with these commodities is being reduced, at the same time that imports of protein fodder are approaching the planned level. An economic policy which gives favorable procurement prices for plants means that the growth of plant production is exceeding the growth in animal breeding, and this plant production is permitting an expansion of animal production based on domestic fodder. We have reduced grain imports from 8 million metric tons in 1979 to 2.6 million last year.

Much space in the discussion was devoted to the economic conditions behind agricultural production, back-up services for farmers, and the activity of self-management bodies. Examples were given illustrating a fall in profitability and the effects which decisions made by farmers on this basis may cause. Economic policy toward agriculture affects land utilization. Speakers at the discussion said that although the decisions involving land cultivation are indeed serving to improve the structure of agriculture, there is still the problem of poor soil and the need to improve regulations in such a way that land utilization may be better adapted to the specifics of a given region.

EEC REFUSES TO GIVE TO CHURCH AGRICULTURAL FUND

LD232311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The finance ministers of the EEC states have refused to approve a proposal to allocate money to the agricultural fund in Poland. They argued that this was a case of a political rather than a financial decision. The West European Parliament had proposed that close to $4 million be allocated from this year's EEC budget for the church's agricultural fund that is to be set up in Poland.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS 23 MAY RCP POLITBURO MEETING

AU231957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/5/1985 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on May 23, and examined and approved a string of reports and normative acts regarding the further smooth run of socio-economic activity in Romania.

On discussing the "Report on the Evolution of the Prices and Tariffs in the First Quarter of 1985", it was appreciated that as a whole the level of prices was good as the evolution of the retail prices and tariffs as well as of the production and delivery prices in industry were within the lowest limits planned for this year, and with the chief consumer goods they marked downwards tendencies as compared with last year.

Examined and approved next was the draft "Decree on the Fund of Participation of the Working People in Fulfilling the Production, the Profits and in Sharing the Profits, the Fund of Bonuses for 1984 and the Shares of Formation of These Funds for 1985", a normative act stipulating the shares that are to be granted out of the profits as material incentives to the working people, especially to those in the economic enterprises turning out exportable production.

In connection with the "Report on the Results of Application in 1984 of Measures To Stimulate More the Enterprises and Working People in Fulfilling and Overfulfilling the Production for Export", it was appreciated that last year the mechanism of stimulating the fulfilment primarily of the production for export generally functioned in a proper way as the economic units were ensured increased profits from the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the export tasks.

As to "Some Problems Related to the Securing of the Fulfilment in Good Conditions of the State Plan for June", the RCP general secretary stressed that every condition was at hand, including the material base required for the plan provisions for the next month to be fulfilled entirely. He also recommended that the exportable production be rigorously scheduled on time by every enterprise and economic unit and its fulfilment in keeping with the terms and amounts stipulated by contracts, in conditions of high quality and efficiency be watched.

During the meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on May 23, an account was read of the official visit of friendship Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso over May 17-20.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the results of the visit which goes down as an outstanding moment in the development of the fine Romanian-Congolese relations, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation worldwide. It was stressed that during the talks Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou-Nguesso expressed joint will to further expand and strengthen the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The Executive Political Committee pointed to the significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo and of the programme-agreement on the long-term development of economic and technical cooperation and of commercial exchanges signed by the two heads of state, assessing that they open new prospects for the growth of the Romanian-Congolese cooperation both bilaterally and internationally.

The Executive Political Committee approved of the conclusions reached during the new summit and indicated that measures be taken to appropriately translate into fact all understandings convenanted and objectives set.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on May 23, an account was read of the recent interview Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu had with the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and Mme Suzanne Mubarak, who paid a short friendly visit to Romania.

The Executive Political Committee assessed that, through its results, the interview, which falls within the practice of frequent contacts and consultations characteristic of the Romanian-Egyptian ties, made another remarkable contribution to the development of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. The importance was underscored of Romania's and Egypt's determination, expressed during the talks by the two presidents, to expand and strengthen the Romanian-Egyptian ties in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest. The significance was also underlined of the exchange of opinions Romania's president and Egypt's president effected on a number of current international issues, on the latest developments in the Middle East in particular.

The Executive Political Committee was appreciative of the fact that President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated, on that occasion too, the firm determination of Romania, of the Romanian people to further make an active contribution to a political settlement of the complex Middle East issues, in accordance with the wish of the peoples in that area to live and develop in a climate of peace, security and collaboration.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP unanimously approved in its May 23 meeting the results of the state visit paid to Romania by King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sophia. The Executive Political Committee stressed that the visit was an illustration of the good relations between the two countries and peoples, of the mutual wish to expand them on multiple planes. The will of Romania and Spain was appreciated, to develop and enrich the traditional links between the two peoples, to intensify the commercial exchanges and economic, technological, scientific and cultural collaboration.

Highlighting the importance of the exchange of views made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and the king of Spain on fundamental matters of the world political life, the Executive Political Committee emphasized the importance of the two heads of states' having mentioned that in the current, most serious and complex international circumstances, it was more necessary than ever that the states and peoples of the world, irrespective of their socio-political system, collaborate ever more closely for the cessation of the arms race, nuclear above all, the accomplishment of disarmament and the defense of peace, for halting the dangerous course of events towards tension and war, for the firm affirmation of the policy of detente, understanding and collaboration. The Executive Political Committee highlighted the collaboration between Romania and Spain in the world arena and expressed the belief that in future as well the two countries would actively collaborate for the affirmation of the policy of peace, security and detente.

During its May 23 meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP pointed out with satisfaction that over the years following the ninth congress of the party -- a moment of historic importance for the life of the country and of the nation -- the Romanian people under the trusted leadership of the party and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceasusescu traversed a glorious road and implemented a vast constructive work of radically changing the whole society, ensuring the development and modernization of the socialist industry and agriculture, the ever more marked thriving of science, art and culture, the continuous enhancement of the material and spiritual standard of living of the working people, the ehancement of Romania's role and prestige in the international life.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the historic event for the life of the party and people, the celebration of two decades since the ninth congress, should be marked through many ample political, scientific, cultural and artistic events to highlight powerfully the leading role of the Romanian Communist Party and single out the essential, decisive contribution made by Nicolae Ceausescu to the working out and implementation of the entire domestic and foreign policy of the RCP and Romanian state, to all the great achievements that helped Romania assert itself as a free, strong and independent country.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT SDUF PLENUM ON DISARMAMENT

AU231835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1711 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1985 -- Meeting in plenum Thursday, May 23, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], the S.D.U.F. National Council debated and approved a call of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front on its member organizations for wideranging actions to show the Romanian people's will for an end to the arms race, for the achievements of disarmament, and the ensurance of world security and peace, as well as the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front's appeal for peace and disarmament to the democratic parties and organizations, the governments, and all peoples of Europe, the U.S.A. and Canada.

The plenary meeting of the S.D.U.F. National Council discussed and unanimously approved a report on the activity of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front's councils for a growing efficiency of the working people's control. Many participants spoke on the items of the agenda. The documents on the agenda were approved by a unanimity of vote.

The documents in the agenda and the debates expressed the will of the entire Romanian people to work with all its might for the building of a climate of peace and security, implementing disarmament, the nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the promotion of a policy of wide international collaboration and understanding based on the principles of observance of the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affirs, fully equal rights, renunciation of the use of force and of the threat of force in the international relations.

Held at a time when a grave situation prevails in the international life, when the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, has reached huge proportions, and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe threatens the human civilization itself, the plenary meeting laid stress on the stringent necessity to strengthen the people's struggle for a halt in the current dangerous course of events, for a resumption of the course of detente, the firm promotion of a policy of peace and independence, observance of the peoples' supreme right to life, to a free and dignified existence.

The speakers voiced the Romanian people's valuation of the untiring activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the devotion, self-denial and revolutionary passion in which they [as received] work in order to materialize the Romanian people's dearest aspirations after life in a world free of weapons and wars, sheltered from the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The participants brought to the fore with deep-going satisfaction the outstanding contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu made to the cause of safeguarded peace, the firmness in which the party general secretary is working to prevent a new world war, to halt the arms race and for a passage to be made to disarmament, for the elimination of the nuclear missiles and of the entire atomic arsenal from Europe and from all over the world, to prevent the outer space militarization, for the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States to result in adequate agreements, for a political, negotiated settlement of all the interstate litigious problems. The participants highlighted the stance of our country, the peace initiatives and proposals of President Nicolae Ceausescu that enjoy a wide reverberation and a high valuation on an international plane, making an outstanding contribution to the promotion of peace and to safeguarding the peoples' vital interests and the fundamental right to life.

The plenary meeting brought to the fore the constant preoccupation of the RCP and Romanian state with the situation existing in the world, the resolve of the entire people to work firmly to remove the danger of war, to build a world of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

The plenum assessed highly the position expressed by Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent meeting of the State Council about the ratification of the protocol on the extension of the validity of the Warsaw Treaty. The participants in the debates fully adhered to that position and highlighted its special significance in the current international conditions which called for steady, permamanent efforts to safeguard peace, achieve disarmament, nuclear above all, to build a climate of detente and collaboration. In this sense, they highlighted the great value of the constructive, realistic ideas comprised in President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech regarding the ways and means of strengthening the collaboration among the socialist countries, for the lessening of international tension, for the firm promotion of the spirit of collaboration, for the building of a world in which peace and security should reign.

Expressing the deep attachment of Socialist Romania's citizens to the foreign-policy actions of Romania's president, the speakers voiced the will of the millions of the members in the organizations making the SDUF to work most firmly to contribute to building a climate of peace, detente, confidence and security conducive ultimately to the concomitant dismantlement of the military blocs, to finding negotiated just and lasting solutions to the great problems confronting mankind. The speakers considered that the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front's new intiatives regarding organization of ample mass actions in view of halting the dangerous course of events towards tension and war are an expression of the policy of peace and wide collaboration promoted consistently by Romania, and of the wish of the Romanian people -- that is committed to a vast constructive work to focus all its force on the unflinching implementation of the resolutions of the 13th congress of the party, and of the programmes for the economic and social development and the thriving of the homeland.

Taking the floor at the close of the plenary meeting was Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The speech, repeatedly punctuated with strong and long applause, was followed with great attention and full approval.

Pact Defense Cuts Urged

AU240827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2047 GMT 2 May 85

["Appeal for Disarmament and Peace Addressed by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1985 -- On behalf of the entire Romanian people the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gathered in plenum on May 23, 1985, addresses a moving call to the democratic parties and organizations, to all the social forces -- the makers of material and spiritual assets, the youth, the women, the peace movements, whatever their philosophical and religious conceptions, the governments and peoples of countries in Europe, the USA and Canada to join efforts and work in a high responsibility for the endorsement of practical, efficient measures to halt the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to ensure the people's fundamental right to a free and independent development, to existence, peace and life, reads the document.

Pointing out that the Romanian people, as actually all the other peoples, is deeply concerned over the grave situation existing in Europe as well as the fact that the siting of further nuclear missiles in the continent and the implementation of the programmes aiming at the modernization and improvement of the existing ones endanger gravely the security and the very existence of the European peoples, the general cause of peace on the whole planet, the document reads:

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, Romania's largest and most representative democratic body, calls the democratic and progressive parties and organizations, the mass and public organizations, the governments, all the peoples in the European countries, the United States of America and Canada, all those speaking up against war, for peace, the call [as received] to work in full unity to halt the siting of the intermediate-range missiles in our continent and to eliminate all the nuclear weapons from Europe and from all over the world.

Nobody may stay apart in the fact of the grave danger threatening Europe and the whole world, and the future of peoples. Taking a firm stance against arming and further nuclear missiles is a factor of primordial importance for halting the course of events towards a nuclear catastrophe.

We call especially on the political parties and organizations, the governments and peoples in the European countries, where nuclear missiles are sited and new ones are to be deployed, to take energetic action, considering their lofty, decisive responsibility for the destiny of their peoples, for peace in Europe and all over the world, for a stop to the emplacement of new nuclear missiles in the territory of their countries and the withdrawal of the existing ones.

To prevent the outburst of another world war we must achieve a broad unity of antiwar forces. The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front calls, on behalf of our people, on all the peace-loving forces to go beyond any other consideration and take firm action for effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost.

We express our full solidarity with the peace, antiwar movements in Europe and all over the world and back them in their demand for efficient measures to stop the arms race, the development of nuclear weapons and the militarization of outer space, and resolutely declare for the resumption of the course toward detente and collaboration worldwide.

We call upon the Governments of the USA and the USSR to show political will at Geneva and hold constructive talks, both sides making concessions with a view to reaching appropriate accords apt to cease the arms race reduce nuclear armaments to their total elimination and halt the militarization of the outer space.

We welcome the Soviet Union's initiative to set up a unilateral moratorium on the siting of its medium-range missiles in Europe and the stay of the implementation of other measures till November 1985. The SDUF calls upon the government, political parties, and public opinion in the United States of America to join this initiative and take similar measures.

Starting from the gravity and complex character of the problems in Europe, from the decisive role of the peoples in the continent as builders of their own destiny, we call on them to do everything possible, to work for all European states, especially the Warsaw Treaty and NATO ones, to meet and contribute, one way or another, in the achievement of proper accords within the Geneva negotiations, conducive to the removal of the medium-range missiles, of the other nuclear arms from the continent.

The document urges to the unfolding of large manifestations of a nature to help intensify the activity in the international bodies and conferences devoted to disarmament in Geneva and Vienna, for the unfolding and conclusion with best possible results of the Stockholm Conference on Security, Confidence and Disarmament.

Action is also demanded for the development of the multilateral collaboration in the Balkans, for turning the region into a zone of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. The achievement of such denuclearized zones also in northern and central Europe, as well as in other regions of the world would be of great importance for securing peace, enhancing confidence and lessening international tension.

The SDUF urges the peoples to work for the endorsement of measures on freezing military expenditures, on passing to their annual reduction by 5-10 percent, and concluding accords on cutting down this year already, by ten percent, the effectives of the countries belonging to the two military alliances and to the other countries. [sentence as received]

On behalf of the Romanian people the SDUF invites the governments and peoples in the Warsaw Treaty participating socialist countries to initiate unilaterally the cutting down of the military effectives by 10 percent. This would demonstrate to the whole world the socialist countries' will for peace, their lofty sense of responsibility for mankind's destiny, and would powerfully influence in the positive the large front of the peace movement, public opinion in Europe and the world over.

The SDUF addresses the working class, the peasantry, the other social categories, the young people who dream of a bright future, the mothers, the veterans of the antifascist war, the men of science and culture, the participants in the great peace movements, all citizens in Europe and the world over, irrespective of their philosophic and religious beliefs, the solemn appeal to work firmly, in full unity, with a high sense of political responsibility for freeing mankind of the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe.

In concluding, the appeal expresses the full confidence that it is in the peoples' power to ensure the affirmation of the policy of disarmament, detente, peace and broaden international cooperation.

STATE COUNCIL DEBATES, RATIFIES AGREEMENTS

AU231001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0844 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/5/1985 -- In its May 22 meeting, held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council of Romania debated and ratified: the General Agreement on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, signed in Tripoli on March 6, 1985, the Convention Between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Income and Property Tax Evasion, signed in Bucharest on October 19, 1984. Furthermore, the State Council decided upon Romania's adherence to the European Agreement on International Roads, concluded in Geneva on November 15, 1975 and the acceptance of an amendment to Article VI of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The State Council noted that the agreements and conventions submitted for ratification expressed Romania's policy of active collaboration and cooperation with other states, that the documents provided the necessary legal framework of action in the respective areas.

The State Council also discussed and approved reports on the activity carried on by ministries and central institutions in Romania.

GENSCHER APPRECIATION OF CEAUSESCU EFFORTS NOTED

AU221756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 22/5/1985 -- Taking the floor at the Romanian-West German Economic Symposium held in Bonn, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, who patronaged the symposium, appreciated the efforts made by President Nicolae Ceausescu for disarmament, collaboration and understanding.

Aspects related to the possibilities of developing the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries both bilaterally and in third countries were discussed on the occasion.

The Romanian delegation was headed by Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany by Martin Gruener, minister secretary of state, the Federal Ministry of Economics.

SUKRIJA BEGINS TALKS WITH FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Confers With Party Leader

LD222146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Paris, 22 May (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation, headed by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held the first round of talks in Paris with its hosts, the French Socialist Party [PS].

The LCY delegation arrived in Paris yesterday for a 3-day visit at the invitation of the PS.

During the first round of talks between the two delegations, which was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, characteristic of traditionally sound relations and cooperation between the PS and the LCY, the heads of two delegations, Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the PS and Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, exchanged information on current socioeconomic trends in the two countries.

Jospin, first secretary of the PS informed his Yugoslav guests, in a very open and extensive way, about the French Socialist government's 4-year record. The leader of the French Socialists remarked that although it came to power at a very difficult economic and social juncture, not only for France but also for international relations, the Left had succeeded in achieving certain results that objectively speaking, are not spectacular. In this connection Jospin pointed to considerable successes in curbing inflation and to significant social reforms. He also made reference to the split between socialists and communists that caused additional difficulties to the socialist government, which was already under pressure from the Right.

In the PS's view, its prospects for the forthcoming parliamentarian elections do not look particularly good. The party is therefore investing maximum efforts to make as many changes for the better as possible before next spring's elections. Above all, it is trying to reduce the high unemployment rate and to rally support from the broad popular masses. Jospin also dwelt extensively on preparations for the next PS Congress, expected to be held next November.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation, Ali Sukrija, informed his hosts about Yugoslavia's current political and economic situation, making particular reference to our long-term development program and the strengthening of self-managing social relations. Having stressed that there is no other alternative for our country but domestic development on the basis of self-management, and the policy of nonalignment on the international scene, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said that at the next LCY Congress an assessment will be made of the way in which communists and our entire community have carried out the tasks of the 12th LCY Congress. The ideological foundations for our future self-managing socioeconomic development will also be outlined.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also touched upon the difficulties confronting Yugoslavia, and stressed that the problems affecting our economic development had been caused by, among other things, objective difficulties such as unfavorable trends in international economic relations, protectionism, trade barriers, and other factors.

In this context, Sukrija placed particular emphasis on France's understanding and its help in enabling Yugoslavia to more easily assume its position in the international division of labor.

It is also understood that in their separate [as received] talks, the heads of the two delegations -- Sukrija and Jospin -- exchanged views on some international topics, primarily East-West relations.

Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the PS, today gave a luncheon in honor of the Yugoslav delegation.

The talks, expected to focus on North-South relations, the Mediterranean, European security, and other international issues, will resume tomorrow.

Meets Assembly President

LD231924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Central Committee Presidency President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Ali Sukrija, heading an LCY delegation of an official visit to France at the invitation of the ruling Socialist Party, today had talks with President of the French National Assembly Louis Mermaz.

In the one-hour cordial and friendly talk it was particularly stressed that there is no justification for the Yugoslav-French economic cooperation considerably lagging behind the two countries' traditionally good and comprehensive political relations.

Ali Sukrija informed his host on talks Yugoslavia conducts with international banks and other financial institutions on the country's external debt reprogramming. Sukrija noted that Yugoslavia expects understanding from the EC countries, including France.

Mermaz stressed that France highly respects and esteems Yugoslavia's non-aligned and independent policy. Mermaz, who is due for an official visit to Yugoslavia heading a French parliamentary delegation in early July, expressed a special interest in Yugoslavia's federal structure and its political system as a whole.

This evening closing talks between the LCY delegation and the French Socialist Party and a joint press conference of Lionel Jospin and Ali Sukrija are scheduled for tonight. [sentence as received]

The LCY delegation ends its three-day visit to Paris tomorrow. Plans are that Ali Sukrija be received tomorrow by French President Francois Mitterrand.

'Fruitful' Talks Conclude

LD240858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1916 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Paris, 23 May (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation, led by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, this evening ended in the extensive, fruitful, and useful talks with its hosts in the PS.

This evening's final talks between the two delegations, headed by Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the PS, and Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, focused primarily on international events: North-South relations, European security, cooperation in the Mediterranean, and East-West relations. Reference was also made to some of the most important hotbeds of world instability such as the Middle East and the crisis in Latin America.

This evening, the first secretary of the PS, Lionel Jospin, and his guest, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a press conference at which they assessed the 2-day talks between the two parties, which enjoy continued and sound cooperation, as very positive. Ali Sukrija also spoke this evening before communists and members of the Yugoslav community in France about the present socioeconomic situation in Yugoslavia.

Borislav Snuderl, the Yugoslav ambassador in France, gave an official reception in honor of the LCY delegation which ends its official visit to France tomorrow.

MAMULA RECEIVED BY FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER

AU221240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1517 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 20 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army with Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence, at the head arrived here today for a four-day official visit to France and its Armed Forces.

Adm. Mamula today met with his host, France's Defence Minister Charles Hernu. The two ministers exchanged views on security in Europe and on various aspects of France-Yugoslav relations in the military domain, it was made known.

SPAIN'S KING JUAN CARLOS PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 22 May

LD221027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0938 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG) -- King Juan Carlos of Spain, accompanied by Queen Sophia, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav state Presidency.

At Belgrade airport, the Spanish monarch was welcomed by President of the Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic, President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Ilijaz Kurtesi and President of the Executive Council Milka Planinc.

Official Talks Open

LD222339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Spanish talks, which Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and King Juan Carlos I of Spain took part in, were held in the White Palace in Belgrade today. The 2-hour exchange of views is reported to have taken place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere that is characteristic of relations between the two countries.

The two countries' foreign ministers, Gernando Moran and Raif Dizdarevic, as well as other personalities, also took part in the talks. The two ministers will hold separate talks tomorrow.

Today's talks embraced a large number of themes concerning bilateral and international relations and demonstrated a great similarity or identity of views on the world's key problems. The Yugoslav side accepted with great pleasure King Juan Carlos' invitation to the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Spain.

During the talks it was stressed that while relations between Yugoslavia and Spain are good and following an upward trend, both sides want economic cooperation to be raised to the level of political relations. The two sides briefed each other on internal developments in their countries and on the current problems they are facing.

Talks on international issues covered the main hotbeds of crisis in the world -- the Near East, Central America, and the Iraq-Iran war. Yugoslavia and Spain agree that the unresolved Palestinian question is the cause of the Near East crisis and expressed support for the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights with the PLO as its sole representative.

Both countries feel that the only way out of the crisis in Central America is a peaceful one and they extended their support in this respect to the Contadora Group. Spain is particularly interested in this region, with which it has ties based on tradition, language, and culture, and is in favor of continuing the dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua as the only correct solution in the efforts aimed at ensuring peace in that region.

Yugoslavia laid particular emphasis on the significance of its nonaligned policy as the basis of its foreign political activity. Both sides assessed the policy of nonalignment as a significant factor in international relations that can greatly contribute to efforts to overcome superpower tension.

During the talks, stress was laid on the two countries' support for the principles on which international relations should be based, namely, democratic development, peace, and comprehensive cooperation. In this respect Yugoslavia and Spain stress the importance of strengthening the UN as the forum for settling all international questions. This year's UN jubilee should also be used to this end.

The talks also covered the consequences which Spain's membership in the EC could have for Yugoslavia's cooperation with that organization. Both sides expressed the hope that Yugoslavia's interests will be preserved and that our country will suffer no damage because of Spain's membership in the EC.

The similarity of the two countries' views also manifested itself during the consideration of other international problems, particularly the situation in Europe, in connection with which both sides agreed that efforts should be stepped up to promote security in Europe and in the Mediterranean region.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD231953 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG) - Yugoslav and Spanish Foreign Ministers Raif Dizdarevic and Fernando Moran met in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade today.

The ensuing talk focused on the current situation in Europe, East-West relations, disarmament and problems discussed at the Stockholm conference and other CSCE meetings. Both sides expressed the view that the strengthening of international trust was indispensible. They underlined the importance and responsibility of the superpowers and role of other European countries in activities for the promotion of European cooperation in order to contribute to the improvement of the overall international situation.

The [word indistinct] of the talk relating to the work of the Stockholm conference particularly focused on the role of the group of neutral and non-aligned countries whose activity provides an opportunity not only for the success of the conference but for other CSCE gatherings.

Dizdarevic and Moran also exchanged views on some crisis areas in the world, such as Central America and the Middle East. Both ministers called for an end to the crises in their regions in order to return to the process of international detente.

The talk, conducted in an open atmosphere of mutual trust and friendship, will be resumed this evening. Spanish Foreign Minister Moran invited the Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dizdarevic to visit Spain. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER IN BELGRADE FOR TALKS

Received by Vlajkovic

LD232000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Hassan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq and minister of trade, who is paying a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC and other officials took part in the talks.

Hassan 'Ali conveyed greetings from President Saddam Husayn to the SFRY Presidency and President Vlajkovic who reciprocated by expressing his best wishes.

In the section of the talks devoted to bilateral cooperation, the two sides stated with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Iraqi relations are based on traditional friendship, a long-term basis, and common interests. Hassan 'Ali, who is also chairman of the Iraqi side in the two countries' mixed committee for economic cooperation, informed President Vlajkovic about the work of this body to date. It was agreed that the mixed committee was and continues to be an important factor in strengthening Yugoslav-Iraqi economic cooperation, which both sides agreed, is successful.

Hassan 'Ali informed the president of the SFRY Presidency about the situation in the Gulf and about Iraqi views on how the present situation could be overcome. In this context particular reference was made to the Iran-Iran war. It was stressed that the international community should take on renewed efforts aimed at ending the conflict and resolving the present state of affairs which could seriously endanger peace and security and threatens to jeopardize the social and economic development of the countries in the region. Particular stress was placed on the responsibility of the Nonaligned Movement whose role should be directed at the search for solution which would satisfy the legitimate interests of the peoples of both countries.

Meets With Palninc

LD231539 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1435 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command and Minister of Trade Hassan 'Ali. Hassan 'Ali heads a delegation of his country at the 10th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Iraqi committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation in Belgrade.

In the ensuing cordial talk both sides stated satisfaction with development of the two countries' friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation and expressed readiness for their continual development. Major results in economic cooperation have established sound basis for its further strengthening in the interest of both sides.

Attends Economic Meeting

LD231547 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1445 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG) -- New investment projects and a wider assortment of goods in bilateral trade are the backbone of the work being done by the 10th Yugoslav-Iaaqi mixed committee for economic cooperation that started here today.

A Yugoslav deputy premier and cochairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee, Janez Zemljaric, and a member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command and cochairman of the Iraqi section of the mixed committee, Hassan 'Ali, pointed out that bilateral economic cooperation, after some stagnation, was on the rise again. Progress has been registered despite difficulties arisen through war circumstance in this Aaab country and due to Yugoslav economic troubles. Under such circumstances, nevertheless, Iraq has remained a leading foreign trade partner to Yugoslavia among the developing countries. The mixed committee will particularly discuss investment projects in which Yugoslav enterprises are engaged in Iraq now. To be built are dams, long-distance power lines, housing, irrigation systems and transformer stations to the value of about 600 million dollars.

Yugoslav businessmen have planned to deliver goods valued at 350 million dollars to Iraq this year and buy goods put at something more than 300 million dollars in Iraq at the same time. In the first quarter commodity exchange started well as Yugoslav exports to Iraq amounted to 58 million and imports from Iraq to 46 million dollars.

'DISTURBING' DROP IN BELGRADE LC RANKS REPORTED

LD240903 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 23 May 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- For various reasons 4,700 communists left the Belgrade party organization last year. The number of workers and young people in the organization, which numbers about 230,000 members, also fell. The number of those expelled was 317, of which 120 were workers. These disturbing figures were released at today's joint session of the Workers-Communist Aktiv and the Commission for Cadre Policy of the Belgrade LC Committee Presidium.

Dissatisfaction with living conditions, a fall in the standard of living, social stratification, illegal accumulation of wealth, and various other problems were given as reasons behind the dwindling numbers. The fact that 3,680 out of 4,612 party organizations in Belgrade did not admit a single new member last year also caused considerable concern.